

## SOCIALISTS RIOT IN MILAN AND GENOA

Mobs Fired at Celebration of Anniversary of Russian Revolution.

### TAKE BERLIN COMMUNISTS

Processions of Radicals Are Broken Up and Leaders Are in Hiding.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, Nov. 8.—Disorders have occurred in Milan and Genoa as a result of Socialist celebrations of the anniversary of the Russian revolution, by which the Bolsheviks came into power. Mobs were fired and many arrests were made at Milan, where the Socialists clashed with former soldiers. Troops in Genoa dispersed processions of Socialists carrying red flags and pictures of Lenin.

The Socialists organized a strike in Turin to commemorate the anniversary of the Russian revolution. They tried to hold a meeting, but were dispersed by charges of cavalry. Several hundred of them were arrested, including Signor Balbo, Socialist candidate in the coming general elections.

The Socialists of Milan also attempted to engineer a strike, but only some of the workers in the factories went out. In Florence the Socialists held a meeting, but owing to disorders caused by former Deputy Carot's fiery speech, the police were compelled to intervene. The chief of police, Capozzi, was seriously wounded. The troops eventually established order.

The Socialists of Rome held a meeting, but were dispersed by carabinieri and police.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Sixty Independent Socialist and Communist leaders in Berlin were arrested in connection with the attempt to celebrate the anniversary of the Russian revolution, according to news in the Berlin papers telegraphed here. Other arrests will follow. The most prominent leaders, it is stated, are in hiding.

Processions which the radical element attempted to organize were broken up by the Government forces without trouble. Thirty-six individuals who refused to obey the orders to disperse were taken to the police station.

Gustav Noske, Secretary for Military Affairs, has ordered the dissolution of the Red Committee, which attempted to engineer a general strike. Three members of the committee have been arrested. The police are actively suppressing incipient demonstrations of Spartacists in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the revolution in Germany.

Reports from Paris state that a one hour strike was called at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon by a section of State railway employees in Paris as a protest against delays in amnesty to victims of the capitalist regime and against intervention in Russia.

A meeting was called in Paris by the workers of all railroads at the Labor Exchange to discuss means of stopping intervention in Russia. But as the meeting was to have nothing to do with professional interests of railroad workers use of the Labor Exchange was ruled.

## U-BOAT SUNK DUTCH SHIPS BY MISTAKE

Submarine Policy Discussed at Berlin War Probe.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Nov. 7 (delayed).—The submarine war was discussed at today's session of the National Assembly sub-commission investigation into the war.

Capt. von Bartenbach, explaining the difficulty of communicating by wireless with submarines away from their base, related how seven Dutch ships were sunk owing to a submarine being submerged and failing to get a message giving permission for the vessels to pass. This severely strained diplomatic relations with Holland, according to Capt. von Bartenbach.

Capt. von Merz asserted that Germany was able to decipher all English messages sent after 1914. Admiral von Koch testified that Germany possessed 123 submarines in February, 1918, 121 in March, 124 in April, 128 in May, 130 in July, 123 in August, 132 in September and 134 in October. The losses in the same months were only forty-nine.

Capt. Bartenbach, commander of the submarine bases in Flanders, said that in 1918 and 1919 hardly anything could be done with the submarines, but in 1917 the lack of the submarines became more difficult because of British inventions, such as listening stations. This situation became materially worse in 1918. Capt. Bartenbach said that in his opinion the submarine warfare had been started too early, as Germany was not ready and did not have sufficient boats. Germany had only about thirty boats, he said, in February, 1916.

Haase's Assassination Is Discussed.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—Johann Voas, president of the Independent Socialist party, has been declared insane, according to the Mittag am Zeitung, and will be sent to an asylum without trial. Herr Haase died yesterday as a result of his wounds.



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## 181,000 FAMILIES GET AID IN NORTH FRANCE

\$1,500,000,000 for Reconstruction in Four Months.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—There has just been published the following information on the work of reconstruction in the Department of Nord:

About 181,000 families have been sent back to their places of residence, more than \$1,500,000,000 has been distributed in the last four months as help of the first urgency, loans and indemnity for damage to property. More than 1,025,000 articles of clothing have been distributed in Lille and elsewhere since last December. Since July 88,653 pieces of bed linen have been given away.

In the devastated regions financial assistance to inhabitants has been recovered eventually from the war indemnity exceeding \$180,000,000. Advances to mine owners are more than \$5,000,000.

Great progress has been made in 45,161 agricultural institutions, and 569 wagons of chemicals, 1,384 wagons of seeds, 1,250 horses and 151,000 head of cattle have been delivered to agriculturalists. Arrangements have been made for the building of 8,000 wood or composition houses this month. Of these 4,000 are British army huts.

## KOLCHAK-JAPANESE ALLIANCE REPORTED

Message From Archangel Tells of Agreement With All-Russian Government.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A telegram to Reuters, Limited, from Archangel expresses approval at the reported conclusion of an agreement with Japan. The newspaper Otchekrestvo (Fatherland) says: "It is no longer a question of the recognition or nonrecognition of Admiral Kolchak but of an alliance of the All-Russian Government with a powerful neighbor. It is sufficient to describe it even in this way to understand its meaning and its importance."

No direct information has been received here regarding this reported special agreement, and both the French Foreign Office and the Japanese Embassy declared they knew nothing of any such alliance or agreement.

Reports in circulation, however, state that an alliance has been concluded, or an agreement reached, between Japan and the All-Russian Government of Admiral Kolchak.

Representatives of the Baltic States in conference have issued a long official statement explaining their attitude regarding their entry into negotiations with the Bolshevik Government. In this statement, which is made public through the Estonian legation here, representatives of these governments point out that it is not their intention to intervene in the internal affairs of Russia.

The communiqué concludes with the statement that these governments are prepared to enter upon negotiations with Russia but that in order to safeguard their future they earnestly request the great democratic States "to supervise the fulfillment of the treaty should peace be concluded."

Occupation of a series of villages seventeen miles southwest of Piterhof (in the Petrograd district) is claimed in a Bolshevik communication received here by wireless.

In the direction of Yamburg the Bolsheviks say they have advanced to Kikarino, west of Gatchina, but admit retirement to the right bank of the Duna River in the Polotsk region, owing to enemy pressure.

A Bolshevik wireless communication from Moscow announces the occupation of Tchernigov.

Tchernigov is on Gen. Denikin's front. It is situated on the River Dnepr, 50 miles northeast of Kiev and about 225 miles southwest of Orel.

American Society in Madrid.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—The Lyceum Americano has inaugurated a Spanish-American Society, formed for the purpose of assisting needy American writers and artists living in Madrid.

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## GREAT MOTOR SHOW IS HELD IN LONDON

More Than 200 Makes Are on Display at Exposition at the Olympia.

### MANY NEW CARS SHOWN

Growing Shortage in Castings Is Proving Serious to Many Manufacturers.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—More than 200 makes of automobiles are exhibited at the thirteenth annual Automobile Show which opened at the Olympia yesterday.

According to representatives of the Motor Manufacturers' Association, Ltd., it is the biggest exhibit of the kind ever held here. Automobile representatives from all parts of the world were present.

Although but few freak machines are exhibited, there are all sorts of cars on view, equipped with every variety of engines. There are vertical four, sixes and eights; water and air cooled horizontal, and two cylinder elliptical replicas of the monster aerial stables, a type which is rapidly overtaking rotary motors for aircraft equipment.

There is a 10 horse-power Enfield all day car equipped with a radical departure in an engine which is very strong and light. The motor is accessible and the car sells for \$1,500. The least expensive automobile on view at the show is a speedy two cylinder machine which sells for \$775. The 50 horse-power Rolls-Royce chassis is \$6,552. The Napier car is priced higher than any before offered by a British firm, the chassis costing \$7,280.

Many new cars are being exhibited as a result of the turning of a large number of former munitions plants into automobile factories. As a result a number of firms have been crowded out of the show, and it is proposed to hold two separate exhibitions and accommodate everybody. The chief exhibits are made up of the Austin, Belsize, Crossley, Daimler, Daimler-Benz, Humber, Rover, Singer, Standard, Star, Sunbeam, Vauxhall and Napier. The chief difference between post-war and pre-war models is in electrical installations. Self-starters have now become part of British cars.

Sir Eric Geddes, speaking before the Society of Motor Manufacturers' Association, said: "Long distance motors must have roads built for traffic."

He summed up the requirements as being better roads, which must be kept clear for faster moving vehicles. Sir Eric gave statistics to support his position that motorists should pay for the roads they demanded and advocated the establishment of clearing houses along motor routes.

The strike of the iron moulders has had a very disturbing effect upon the motor trade in general. Cylinders are impossible to get. The Singer Motor Works have been closed down two days a week for the last three weeks.

There is a stringency in the steel market and the home output has been cut down to 65 per cent. of normal. Many big firms will have to close unless castings become available shortly or the shortage is made good through importations from America or Lorraine. No home deliveries of cars are being promised before the middle of 1920, and prices are being left subject to the state of the market at the time of delivery.

### RED REPORT CALLED FAISE.

Paper Denies Great U. S. Stores Are Held by Soviets.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 8.—With reference to a report that the Bolsheviks had American goods valued at \$15,000,000 stored in Christiania the Verdens Gang learned on high authority that it is impossible that the goods in question are of so high a value and says they are in Copenhagen and in Copenhagen, not in Christiania.

It is asserted openly that considerable quantities of goods are stored here on American accounts for transit, but the customs authorities are entirely unaware whether they are intended partly or wholly for Soviet Russia.

## U. S. TO PROSECUTE MOTOR THIEVES

New Dyer Law Provides Drastic Penalties.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Federal laws for the prosecution of automobile thieves were put into effect today by the failure of President Wilson to sign the bill of Representative Dyer (Mo.), which calls into action the interstate commerce regulatory powers of Congress.

States have had difficulty in apprehending and prosecuting motor thieves who steal a motor car in one State and drive it into another, but the new law places this responsibility with the Federal Government. The measure makes it a crime punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 and two years' imprisonment for any one to drive a stolen motor car from one State to another, thus putting it in interstate commerce.

If a person purchases a stolen motor car in a different State than the one in which the rightful owner resides he makes himself liable to Federal prosecution.

## FUTURE LAW CODE FOR NATIONS DRAWN

Paris Document Defines Rights and Duties for Approval of League.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The first draft of the declaration on the "Rights and Duties of Nations," which is proposed as a basis for a future code of international law, is now before the International Juridical Union, which opened its autumn sessions yesterday. Leon Bourgeois, French member of the council of the League of Nations and honorary president of the union, presided.

This document, which Prof. Bourgeois predicted would, when adopted in its final form, be as historic an instrument as the famous Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen, which was issued by the Constituent Assembly at the

beginning of the French revolution, consists of a preamble and four articles outlining the rights of States, the independence of States, the equality of all States before the law and the duties of States. The principles are stated in broad terms and in less than 500 words.

It is proposed to follow this declaration with a concise draft of international law, which will be submitted to the League of Nations for approval. The exact procedure will, however, be determined later.

The International Juridical Union is an unofficial body, constituted last May, with forty members of various nationalities. The membership includes international lawyers and statesmen of prominence. The American members are Elihu Root and Prof. James Brown Scott, the latter a member of the American Peace Commission staff, who is second vice-president. Baron Magino represents Japan; Dr. Drago, Brazil; Alessandro Alvarez, Chile, and Fernando Prada, Spain. Francisco de la Barra, former Provisional President of Mexico, who is the first vice-president of the union, represents Mexico.

After the declaration on the rights and duties of States has been considered, the union will take up a consideration of international law in a condensed form will be considered. It considers the general principles applicable to specific cases instead of going into the customary details.

## EX-CZAR'S RETURN SOUGHT BY BULGARS

Arrest of Radoslavoff Cabinet Chiefs Confirmed.

Sofia, Nov. 7 (delayed).—The Bulgarian Government confirms officially the news of the arrest in the night of November 4 of the principal members of the Radoslavoff Cabinet, who are still in Bulgaria.

The arrests include M. Toncheff, Minister of Finance during the war, and Gen. Radko Petroff. In addition a number of members of the Bulgarian Sobranje belonging to the Radoslavoff party and three Generals accused of inhuman methods of warfare, were apprehended. The number of persons arrested totals 200.

The Government has also begun negotiations to obtain the extradition of the former Czar Ferdinand, of Premier Radoslavoff and of the former Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian armies, Gen. Jekoff, who took refuge abroad after the collapse of Bulgaria in the war and the abdication of Ferdinand.

Premier Vasel Radoslavoff, at the head of the pro-German party in Bulgaria, came into office in 1913 and conducted the negotiations which led to the rejection of Entente requests that Bulgaria enter the war against the Central Powers or preserve neutrality and to a declaration of war against the Entente in compliance with the terms of an alliance with the Central Powers.

His Cabinet remained in office until June, 1918, falling when it was seen that the defeat of Bulgaria and the loss of the war was inevitable.

Czar Ferdinand abdicated October 3, 1918, resigning his crown to his eldest son, King Boris.



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